Dermatology for the Internist

A Tantalizing Visual Spectacle

Bruce Footit MD

Goals of this lecture:

- Refamiliarize with some of the more common dermatologic diseases which the general internist faces daily
- Provide visual support to facilitate recognition of common disease
- Create framework for "pattern recognition"

Psoriasis Vulgaris

DEFINITION

A heritable disorder of the skin characterized by chronic, recurrent, scaling papules and plaques in characteristic sites of the body.

MECHANISM

- Alteration of cell kinetics of keratinocytes
- Shortening of cell cycle from 311 hours to 36 hours
- 28 fold increase in cellular turnover
- Most likely immunologic phenomenon

Psoriasis Vulgaris Subtypes

Early Onset

- Type I
- Female : Male = 3 : 1
- F = avg. age 16
- M = avg. age 22

Late Onset

- Type II
- Male : Female = 3 : 1
- Average age both
 sexes = mid 50's

Psoriasis Vulgaris Epidemiology / History

- ~Affects 1.5 3.0% of the Western World population
- ~ Genetic predisposition
- ~Arthritis in 20-30%
- ~ Nail involvement in 25%

- Lesions triggered by:
- ° Physical Trauma
- ° Infection
- ° Stress
- ° Drugs

MANANGEMENT

Less than 20% Body Surface

- Topical
 - Emollients
 - Calcipotriene
 - Corticosteroids
 - Wide range of choices
 - Short lived response
 - Tolerance
 - Intralesional SteroidTx

More than 20% Body Surface

- Systemic Therapies
 - In addition to other agents
 - MTX
 - Hydrea
 - Cyclosporine
 - Inpt management

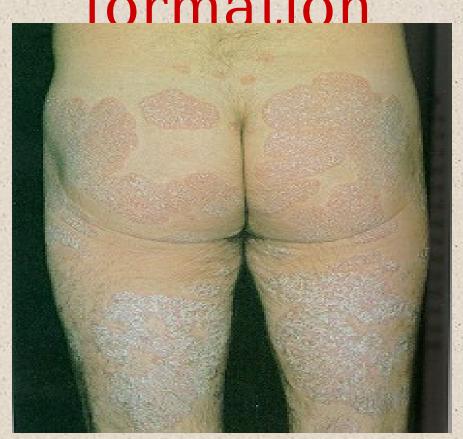
PSORIATIC SKIN LESIONS

PHYSICAL EXAM CHARACTERISTICS

Red / Scaling Papules



Prominent "Silvery"
Scaling with Plaque
formation



Oval Plaques



Scaling Plaques - Well Circumscribed



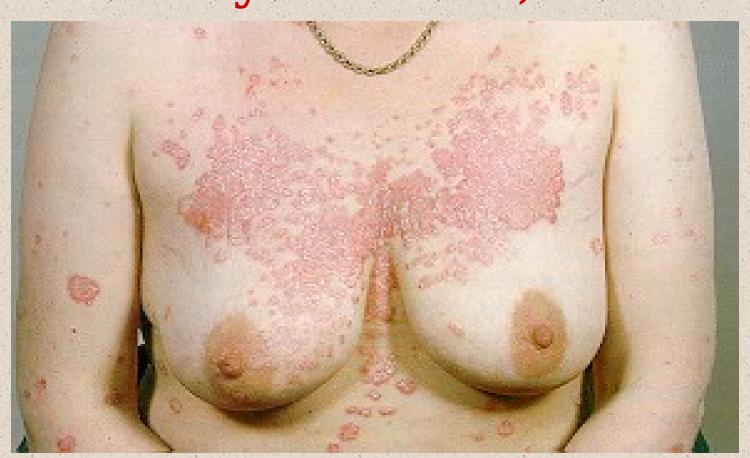
Auspitz's Sign



Maceration of Epidermis Confined to Intertriginous



Bilateral lesions (rarely symmetric)



Koebner's Phenomenon (s/p surgical incision)



Koebner's Phenomenon (s/p skin graft)



Elbow Lesions



Elbow Lesion (I think)

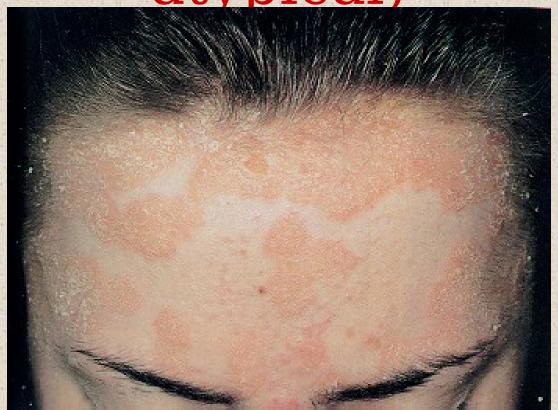


Knee Lesion

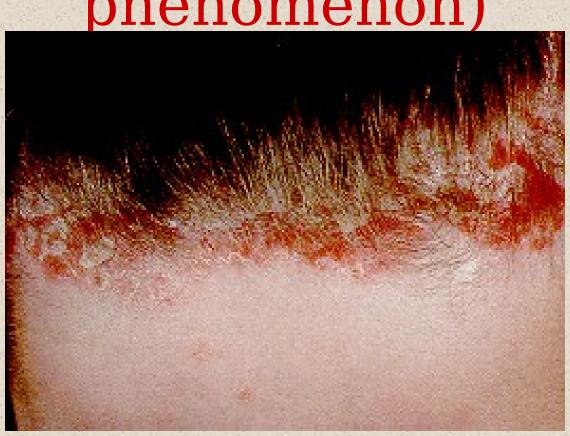


Scalp Lesions Common (extension onto face





Scalp Involvement (coexistent Koebner's phenomenon)



Gluteal Cleft Involvement Can Be Disabling

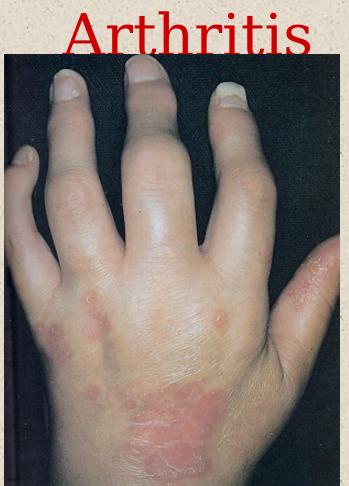


PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS FINDINGS

Radiographic Evidence of
Psoriatic Arthritis
(Similar to RA with prominent
DIP involvement)



Swollen / Inflamed DIP/PIP Joints of Psoriatic



NAIL
FINDINGS
RELATED TO
CHRONIC
PSORIASIS

Prominent Pitting of Nails



Pitting / Early Onycholysis



Pitting / Onycholysis / Chronic Deformity



"Oil Spot"



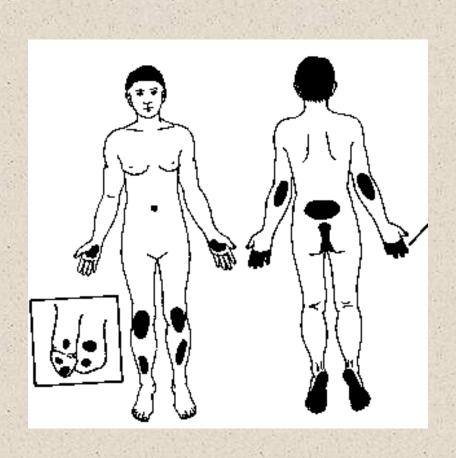
Oil Spot = Pathognomic Findings of Psoriatic Nail



Chronic Deformities



Predominant Sites of Involvement

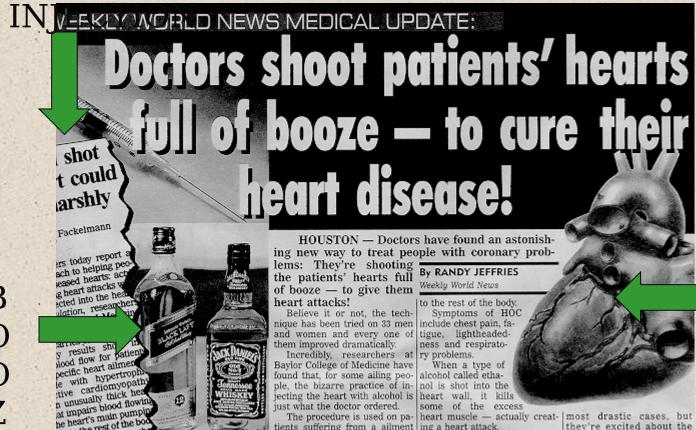


Extensor Surfaces Knees Elbows Scalp Gluteal Cleft Fingers (joints) Genitalia

CARDIOLOGY UPDATE

NEW DATA FROM TIMI 6 TRIAL

LARGE HYPODERMIC FOR BOOZE



called hypertrophic obstructive

B

per to the rest of the bod

condition leads to che

fatigue, ii NEWS of the radical new procedure of

injecting ethanol into patients' hearts

has made headlines nationwide.

The procedure is used on pa- heart muscle - actually creat- most drastic cases, but tients suffering from a ailment ing a heart attack. they're excited about the But with the heart wall technique.

Ε

A

cardiomyopathy (HOC) - a con- thinned down, the heart is able A full report on the treatdition in which a too-thick heart to beat with greater efficiency. | ment appears in the current wall impairs blood flow from the Doctors warn that the proce- issue of the journal Circulaheart's main pumping chamber dure should only be used in the tion.

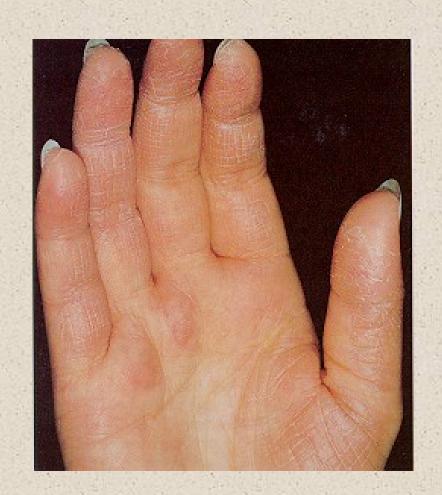
ECZEMATOUS DISORDERS

Qualities of "ECZEMA":
ERYTHEMA
SCALING
VESICLES

Dynamic Spectrum Consisting of 3 Stages

ACUTE

DRYNESS



CHAPPING

SUBACUTE

DRYNESS

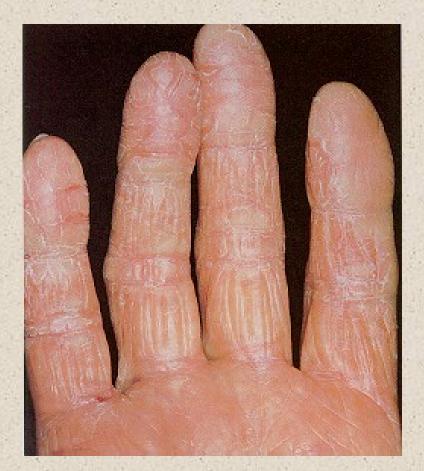
CHAPPING

ERYTHEMA

SUBACUTE AND CHRONIC

DRYNESS

ERYTHEMA



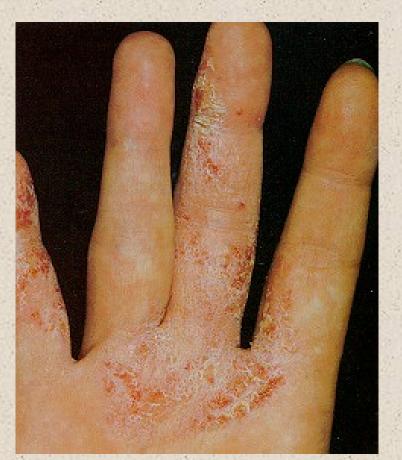
SPLITTING

CHAPPING

CHRONIC

DRYNESS

ERYTHEMA



SPLITTING

CHAPPING

VESICLES

Contact Dermatitis Definition

An eczematous dermatitis caused by exposure to substances in the environment. Substances act as irritants and cause acute / subacute / or chronic eczematous inflammation.

Contact Dermatitis Subtypes

Nonallergic

- Caused by chemical irritants
- Localized immunologic response
- Direct Cytotoxic effect

Allergic

- Classic Type IV
 hypersensitivity rxn
- Strong antigens can incite response in 1 wk
- Weak antigens may take months - years to incite response

Epidemiology / History

- History / History / History
- Do not dismiss chronic exposures (patient may not even realize irritating factor)
- Presenting symptoms / skin findings are extremely variable
- Must always be suspicious of offending agent

Management

- Identify and remove etiologic agent
- Drainage / not unroofing
- Wet dressings
- Topical Class I corticosteroids
- Systemic steroids (severity of dz a must)

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTACT DERMATITIS

Acute Irritant Dermatitis

(Direct cytotoxicity of cement exposure)
Well demarcated lesions



Acute Irritant Exposure

(Nickel Allergy - Most Common Irritant in US)

Notable Erythema / Edema



Acute Irritant Exposure

(Nickel)

Well demarcated w/ erosions + crusts



Vesicles / Bulla (LINEAR)



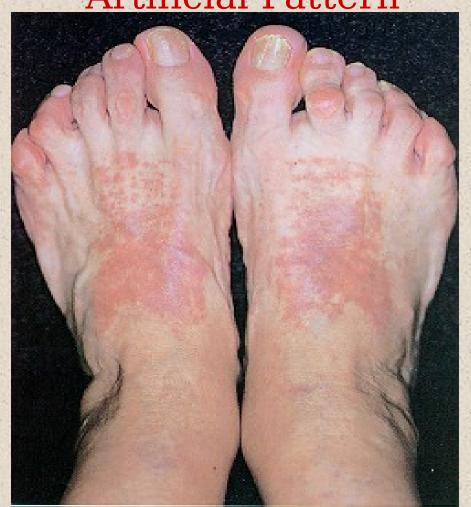
Poison Ivy (Diffuse erythema/edema/vesicles)



Acute Allergic Response

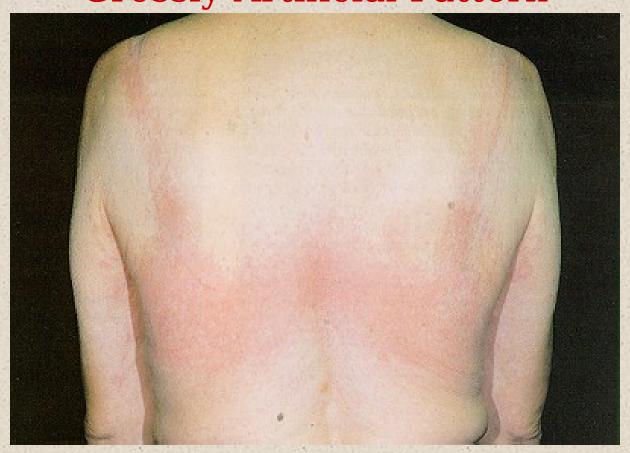
(Rubber Cement of sandals)

Artificial Pattern



Acute Allergic Response

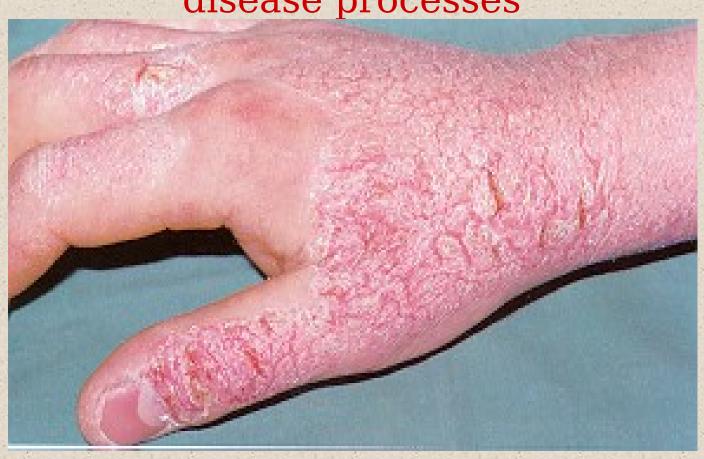
(to spandex bra) Grossly Artificial Pattern



Chronic Irritant Response

(garage mechanic)

Plaquelike erythema / scaling easily confused with many other dermatological disease processes



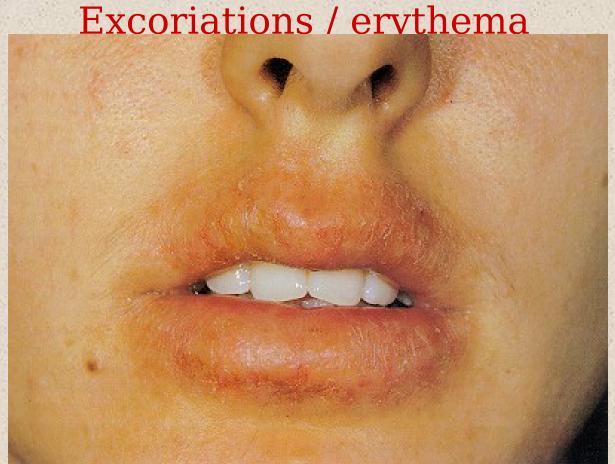
Chronic Irritant Exposure

(Household Cleanser in Elderly Female) Superficial desquamation / lichenification



Chronic Irritant Dermatitis

(Repeated licking / drying cycles of lips)



Chronic Allergic Reaction

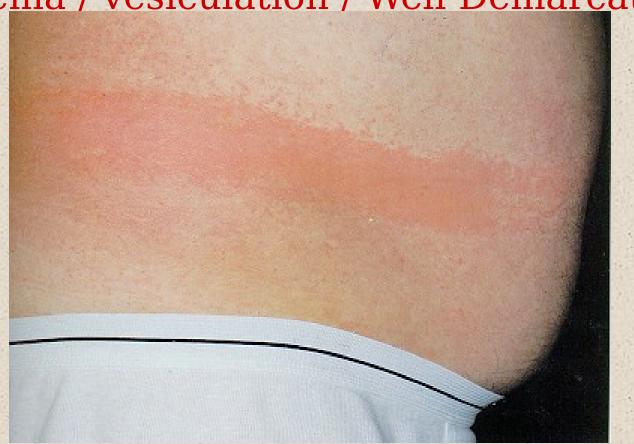
(Nickel containing necklace)



Chronic Allergic Dermatitis

(Rubber band of underwear s/p washing with bleach)

Edema / vesiculation / Well Demarcated



Chronic Allergic Response

(Deodorant)
Easily confused with Psoriatic Disease



Subacute Allergic Exposure

(s/p Benzoin exposure under casts)



Subacute Allergic Dermatitis

(Perfume Exposure x 1 month)
Diffuse pattern with scale easily
misdiagnosed



Chronic Allergic Dermatitis

(topical lotion containing paraben)



Dermatitis Medicamentosa

(Subacute exposure to lanolin based



NEPHROLOGY UPDATE

By ARNOLD TURNER / Weekly World News

PARIS - A kidney patient died when his dialysis machine was accidentally hooked up to a hospital air-conditioning system!

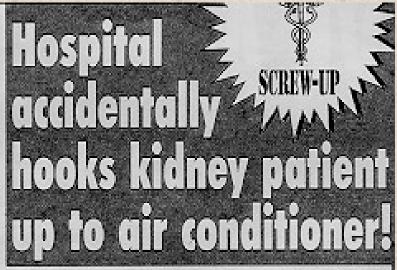
Hospital spokesman Herve Fontaine confirmed that the patient, 22-year-old Guy Hersant, died October 22 when coolant from the air conditioner flowed into the pure water in the kidney dialysis system.

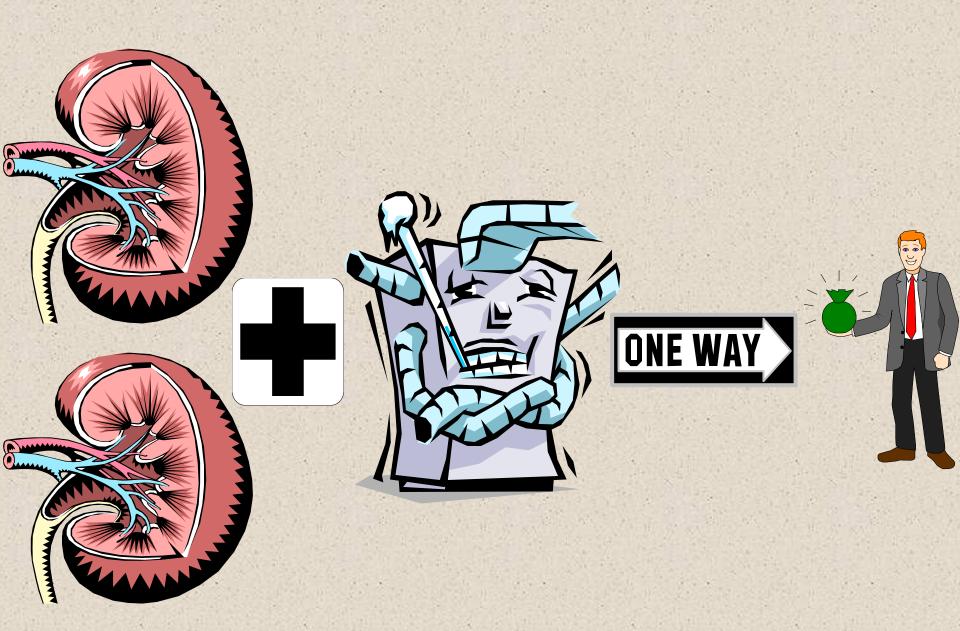
According to Fontaine, the pipes of the air-conditioning system and the dialysis system were mistakenly connected. "A valve was supposed to keep the systems separate but it failed," said Fontaine. "We have taken steps to ensure that this sort of tragedy will never happen again."

late for Hersant's distraught parents, has his life taken from him in this way." who are threatening to sue the hospital. said his grieving mother Leeza. "How

But these steps are too little and too hospital to receive treatment and he "It's outrageous. My son went to the could a hospital be so incompetent?"

Shockingly, incidents nearly identical to this reportedly have occurred right here in the United States, including one at a New York City hospital.





Atopic Dermatitis

"Atopy" - A heritable clinical state associated with dermatitis, asthma, and allergic rhinitis

Definition - Usually chronic pruritic inflammation of the epidermis and dermis, often occurring in association with a personal or family history of hay fever, asthma, allergic rhinitis or Atopic dermatitis.

Atopic Dermatitis (Epidemiology)

- Age of onset < 1 yr.
 old (over 60%)
- Strong family history
- Coexistent Atopic Pathology
- Often Seasonal
- Multiple exacerbating factors

- Adult onset often coincides with puberty onset
- Triphasic Age Distribution:
 - infant
 - childhood
 - Adult (12 yrs -->)

PRURITUS ALWAYS PRESENT

SCRATCHING

EXCORIATION

INFLAMMATION

Management

- RESTORE S.C. BARRIER
 - Emollients
 - Avoid irritants (soap/detergent)
 - Decreased washing
- AVOID SKIN DAMAGE
 - Antipruritic agents
 - Sleep induction
- PREVENT LOCAL INFLAMMATION
 - Topical corticosteroids
 - G 5 for red/scaling
 - G 1-2 for lichenification
 - Systemic corticosteroids
 - Only for severity

- PREVENT SUPERINFX
 - Abx vs Staph/Strep
- REMOVE PRECIPITATORS
 - Stress reduction
 - Environment modification
- HALT FURTHER CHANGES
 - Phototherapy/Cyclosp orine/Tar

PHYSICAL EXAM CHARACTERISTICS OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS

Erythema / Excoriations of Flexural Areas Common



Excoriations lead to edema and superinfection with Staph



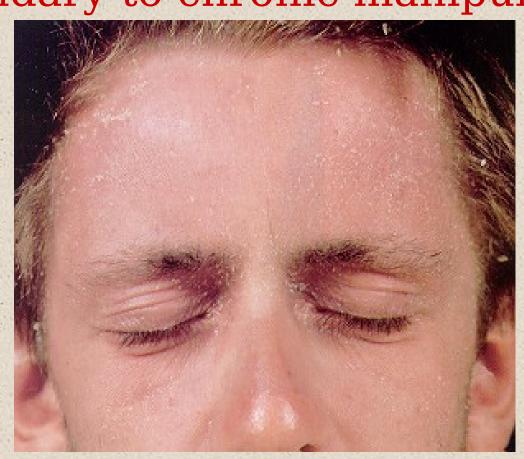
Confluent Papules Forming Plaques in Antecubital regions



Linear excoriations and diffuse erythematous patches (note sparing of protected area under bra)



Confluent erythema / edema / scaling Increased periorbital findings secondary to chronic manipulation



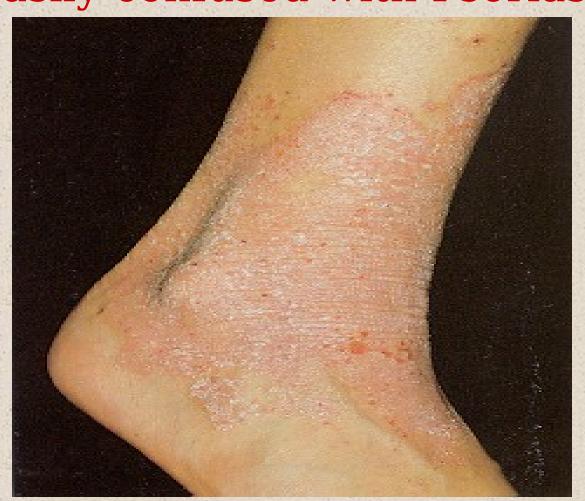
Superinfection prominent comorbidity secondary to



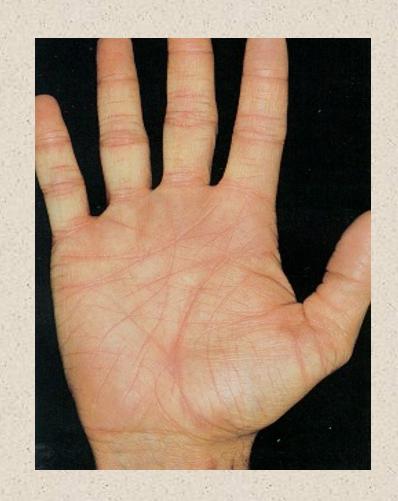
Prominent Flexural Findings



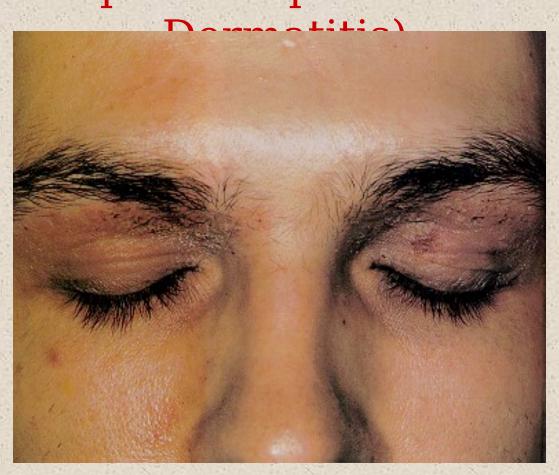
Flexural involvement but scaling/plaquelike appearance - easily confused with Psoriasis



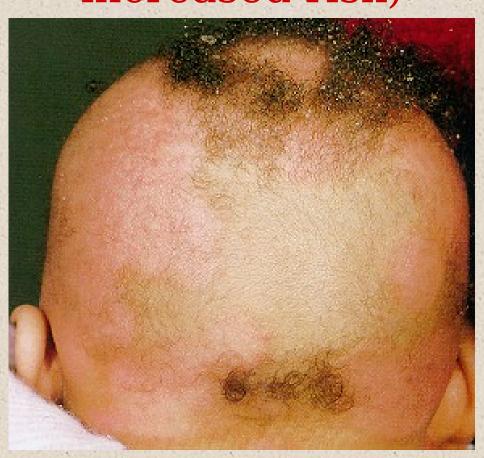
Prominent Fissures of Palms



Chronic manipulation secondary to local sxs (Prominent periorbital involvement should peak suspicion of Atopic



Alopecia can be prominent finding (African/Caribbean ancestry poses increased risk)



Hand Predilection

(Extensive Lichenification demonstrated)



PULMONARY / CRITICAL CARE UPDATE!



quit smoking as well as

By ALEX MORGAN/Weekly World News

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Now there's an easy test to determine exactly how long you'll live — just by seeing how long you can hold your breath!

The 14-year research tested more than 6,200 men and women of all ages and proved that the ability to hold your breath for a

long time is a sure sign of longevity. But more than that, the study showed you can pinpoint the age you will die with the simple test.

"This test proved to be much more valuable than we thought it would ever be," said Dr. Herb Santurm, who started the project back in 1984. "We were quite surprised at just how accurately holding your breath can ... says medical expert!

Learn your life span with this easy chart!

Use this simple chart to determine how long you'll live.

The stopwatch or any watch with a second hand.

2 Hold your breath as long as you can while timing yourself with the watch.

3 Find the number of seconds in the vertical line on the left of the chart indicating how long you held your breath.

4 Find your age group at the top of the chart.

5 Draw a line down from your age group to meet the row indicating how long you can hold your breath.

6 The number at the intersection will indicate HOW MANY MORE YEARS YOU CAN EXPECT TO

GROUP	17-26	27-34	34-46	47-53	54-68
= 30-35	41	27	18	16	11
36-45 36-50	43	28	20	18	14
Committee of the Commit	44	31	22	21	17
를 51-55 SEC.	46	33	26	24	22
₹ 56-60	48	39	30	28	24
≥ 61-65 SEC.	50	41	37	34	28
66-70 SEC.	52	46	40	37	30
능 71-75	57	53	46	40	34
£ 76- & UP	64	58	50	42	38

HOW MANY MORE YEARS YOU CAN EXPECT TO LIVE

Nummular (Discoid) Eczema

Definition: A chronic, pruritic, inflammatory dermatitis occurring in the form of coin-shaped plaques composed of grouped small papules and vesicles on an erythematous base.

Nummular Eczema Epidemiology / History

- Age Predilection= middle age
- Obesity increases incidence
- Winter > Summer
- Often misdiagnosed and mistreated

- Can parallel concurrent Atopic physiology
- Chronic / Indolent course in majority of cases

Management

- Skin Hydration
 - Moisturizing soaps / lotions / petrolatum
- Topical Corticosteroids
 - Class 1 or 2 until resolution
- Antibiotics as needed
- TAR / Phototherapy in refractory cases

NUMMULAR ECZEMA PHYSICAL EXAM FINDINGS

Well Circumscribed Lesions



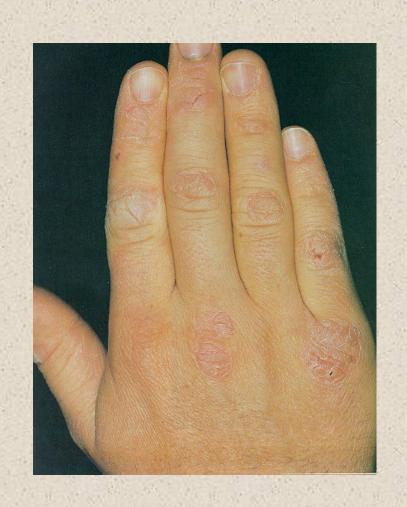
Coin Shaped Lesions With Surface Scaling



Small Papules Coalesce to Form Prominent Plaques



Coin Shaped Plaques / Superficial Scaling



Erythematous Base / Excoriations (Pruritus can be prominent)



Hypopigmentation secondary to repeated trauma



Seborrheic Dermatitis

Definition: A common dermatosis characterized by redness and scaling occurring in regions where the sebaceous glands are most active.

Seborrheic Dermatitis Mechanism of Action

Unknown etiology. However, the involvement of Pityrosporon Ovale (a lipophilic yeast) with subsequent inflammatory response is postulated secondary to frequent biopsy positivity and disease response to antifungals.

Seborrheic Dermatitis Epidemiology / History

- Striatum
 Corneum
 exfoliation leads
 to dry/greasy
 yellow scales
- Often strong
 Family Hx
- Bimodal Age Peak (infantile / adult)

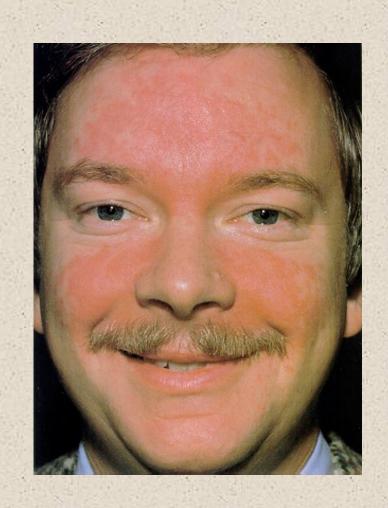
- Notable response to UV light
- Exacerbations related to:
 - Stress
 - Seasonal Changes
 - IncreasedPerspiration

Management

- ACUTE MGMT:
 - Frequent washing of affected areas
 - Selenium / Zinc pyrithidone based agents
 - Ketoconazole 2% shampoos
 - Topical Steroid
 - Short duration therapy secondary to complications
 - Refractory sxs
 - Scalp Lesions are difficult oil / occlusion
- CHRONIC / MAINTENANCE:
 - Ketoconazole 2% soln

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION CHARACTERISTICS OF SEBORRHEIC **DERMATITIS**

Yellowish-Red, Scaling Papules



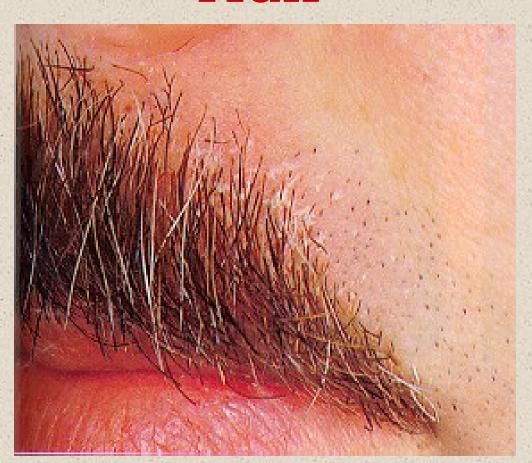
Greasy Lesions
Approximating Increased
Sebaceous Gland Activity



Red / Scaly Lesions With Predilection for Body Folds



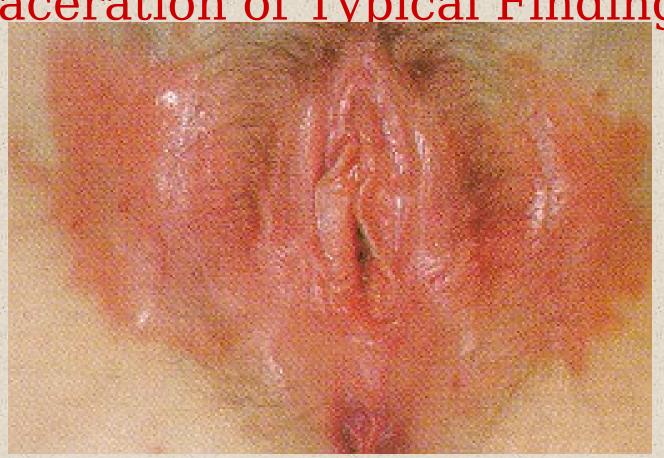
Prominent Involvement With Coexistent Facial Hair

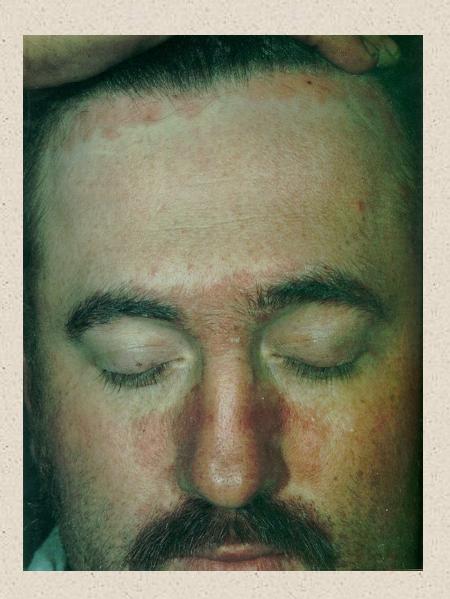


Frequent Trunk Involvement



Genitalia Involvement Can Mimic Other Erythematous Dermatologic Disease (Maceration of Typical Findings)

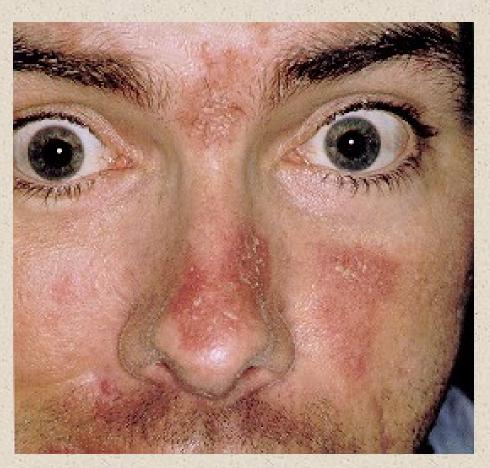




Unifying Picture

- Greasy Dry Spectrum of Disease
- Sharp margins
- Scalp / Eyebrows
- Facial Hair
- Glabellar

Prominent Involvement in HIV/Parkinson's Dz (Pt with HIV and classic SD findings)



Pityriasis Rosea

Definition: An acute, self limited, exanthematous eruption affecting young adults which evolves rapidly after and initial patch which heralds the attack. Disease possibly related to viral infx as second attacks rare and epidemic outbreaks have been reported.

Pityriasis Rosea Epidemiology / History

- Female: Male ratio = 1.5:1
- Age Predilection from 10-35
- Herald Patch Precedes Eruptive Phase by
 1-2 Weeks in 80% of Patients
- Symptom Duration = 1-3 mos to resolution
- Cool Weather Predilection
 - Autumn>Spring>Winter>>>Summer

Management

- No specific therapy required
- Local Sx control
 - Pruritus / Infx
- ? Improvement with UV light

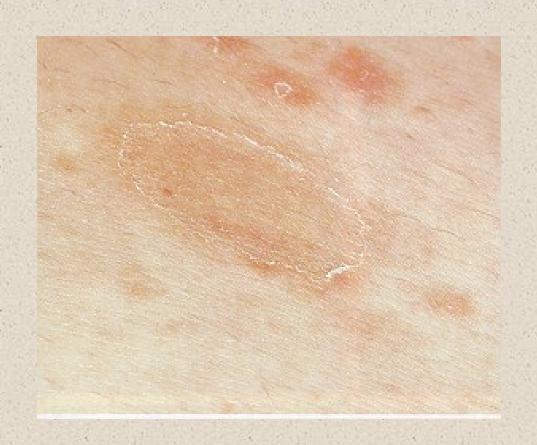
Herald Patch (2-10 cm bright red, slightly raised plaque with fine peripheral



Herald Patch (Usually Solitary / Predilection for Trunk / Can Persist for 2-3 Weeks)



Herald Patch Fine desquamative collarette visible



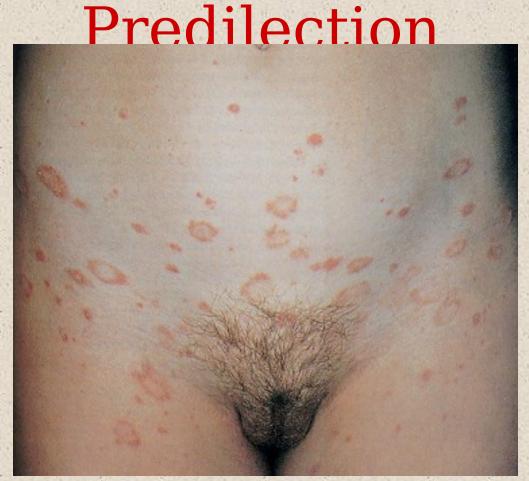
Exanthem Raised Papules / Plaques Varying Size/Color (Pink-Red)



Papules Demonstrate Residual Hyperpigmentation in Dark Skinned Individuals



Well Demarcated /
Collared Lesions with
Lower Abdomen
Predilection



"T-shirt and Shorts Distribution" (Relative Sparing of Upper Chest)



Confluence of Lesions In
More Severe
Presentations Leading to
Erythroderma Picture

News From The Infectious Disease Department



Trovan found to be only effective antimicrobial agent!!!

This lecture sponsored in part by the Pfizer Corporation.